

## SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS CLAIM CUSTOMS DUES FROM GERMAN.

BAYONNE, Dec. 26, 1874.  
The Carlists have offered to restore the German brig Gustav, seized by them last week of Zarras, if the amount which they allege is due to their Custom House by the vessel is paid.

## RUSSIA.

A NEPHEW OF THE Czar IN AN AND UNDER RESTRAINT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26, 1874.  
An imperial ukase has been issued declaring the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, insane, and placing him under the guardianship of his father.

AN UNPLEASANT RECORD.  
Nicholas is the Grand Duke who abstracted his mother's jewels some months ago.

## CUBA.

SPANISH ACCOUNT OF FELIBUSTERS' AID TO THE INSURGENTS.—THE CAPTAIN GENERAL WELL INFORMED AND RESOLVED.—BELLIGERENT RIGHTS NEGOTIATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

HAVANA, Dec. 26, 1874.  
The Diario of to-day says Señors Adama and Aguilera have purchased two steamers for the purpose of bringing filibustering expeditions to Cuba. General Jordan is to return to the island, accompanied by Aguilera, and the former will assume chief command of the insurgents.

THE GRAND INTENT.  
The Diario further states that Adama and his companions intend to re-establish the Cuban Junta in New York, with the object of regaining the influence and power formerly held by that body and creating a situation in Cuba similar to that existing in 1895 by the commission of all possible depredations by the insurgents.

CONCHA WELL INFORMED AND CONFIDENT.  
The writer says that Captain General Concha knows much more of the plans of the insurgents than what it now publishes. It gives publicity to the foregoing because Concha dislikes mysteries. Concha is resolved, as on former occasions, to combat the enemies of Spain everywhere.

SOLID CONSIDERATIONS.  
A letter to the Diario reports that strong efforts are being made in Washington to obtain the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. The letter couples the names of Señor Adama and Collector Casey with these efforts, and says the object is to throw on the market the Cuban bonds held in Washington.

## LOUISIANA.

FINAL RETURNS OF THE LATE ELECTION.—THE AMENDMENTS CARRIED.—BOW BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.—TWO OF THE LATTER KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1874.  
The final compilations of the official returns of the late election, which are to be promulgated to-morrow, show the total vote, with the polls and parishes thrown out, as mentioned in the report of the Returning Board, to be as follows:—

For State Treasurer—Dubuclet, 69,544; Monroe, 68,684. Majority for Dubuclet (Republican), 959.

The five constitutional amendments recommended by Governor Kellogg and adopted by his Legislature are all carried, according to the count of both parties. The vote as returned by the Board is as follows:—

First constitutional amendment, indorsing the Funding bill and the consolidated bonds issued thereunder—For approval, 69,419; against, 60,070; majority for approval, 9,349.

Second constitutional amendment, reducing and limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and limiting taxation—For approval, 70,824; against, 59,854; majority for approval, 10,970.

Third constitutional amendment, devoting the annual revenues of the State to the expenses of the same year and prohibiting the issue of warrants in excess of the revenue—For approval, 70,492; against, 59,695; majority for approval, 10,797.

The fourth constitutional amendment, limiting the debt of the city of New Orleans and prohibiting any further increase thereof—For approval, 69,750; against, 59,695; majority for approval, 10,055.

The fifth constitutional amendment, changing the day for the State election to the day named by the general government for the Presidential election—For approval, 67,234; against, 59,625; majority for approval, 7,609.

Counting the votes of all the parishes and polls carried out, as against the amendments, each one will be adopted by several thousand majority.

In a row yesterday evening, at the corner of First and Louisiana streets, between the expenses of whites, two negroes were killed, and in a row between soldiers and citizens, at the corner of Canal and Duval streets, two soldiers were severely wounded.

## FIRES.

INCENDIARISM IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1874.  
An incendiary fire at Clarendon, Ark., early Thursday morning, destroyed the grocery stores of B. F. & W. D. Kerr and J. M. Wheelock, the saloon of M. Wheelock and Dr. Trumbull's office. The loss is \$50,000. Nothing is known here concerning the amount of the insurance.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26, 1874.  
A fire last night on Beethoven Terrace, Park avenue, burned the elegant four-story dwelling owned by W. R. Frick and occupied by Rev. J. D. McCabe, whose valuable library and furniture were completely destroyed. Two adjoining dwellings were damaged. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

FARMING PROPERTY BURNED.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 26, 1874.  
Three large barns and a quantity of stock were burned at New Boston last night. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$1,700.

DISTILLERY DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1874.  
A fire at Newport, Ky., last night, destroyed Robeson & Co.'s distillery, with its contents, and two small buildings adjoining. The loss on the distillery is \$30,000 and the insurance \$6,000, and on the other buildings the loss is \$4,000 and the insurance \$1,000.

FIRE AT MATTHEWSON, N. Y.

NEWBURGH, Dec. 26, 1874.  
A fire at Matthewson this morning destroyed Noel & Smith's clothing store, Hatch's cigar store and Vossburg's printing office, and damaged the adjoining buildings. The total loss is estimated at \$54,000; insurance \$22,000.

BREWERY CONSUMED.

ST. LEO, Quebec, Dec. 26, 1874.  
De Longchamp's distillery, in this village, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$75,000; no insurance.

THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

BELWARE OF UNAUTHORIZED SOLICITORS FOR AID.

OKLAHA, Neb., Dec. 26, 1874.  
Since General Britton's return the State Aid Society has no solicitor from Nebraska asking aid for the grasshopper sufferers, representations to the contrary notwithstanding.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

AN ENGINEER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 26, 1874.  
An engine on the Washington and Ohio Railroad, at Round Hill, Loudon county, was run into yesterday by an unheeded passenger car, and the engineer was crushed to death. There were no other casualties.

THE MENNONITES.

LARGE ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26, 1874.  
Seven hundred and ten Mennonites, who arrived yesterday in the steamship Vanderland from Antwerp, are quartered at the new docks of the Red Star line at Girard Point, and will leave for the West in a few days.

RUINOUS FINDING OF CHARLEY ROSS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1874.  
There is a rumor here to-night that Charley Ross has been found in lithia.

## OLD TIMES SOUTH.

## A Duel Anticipated by a Street Collision.

## RESULTS OF POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

## Ex-Governor Warmoth Challenged by One and Assaulted by Another Editor.

## THE ASSAILANT USES A CANE.

## Warmoth Responds with a Knife and Stabs the Editor.

## BYERLY DIES OF HIS WOUNDS

## The Newspaper Articles Which Led to the Tragedy.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1874.

This morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, while the north side of Canal street, between Royal and Dauphin, was crowded with passers by of both sexes, a large, well dressed and fine looking man was seen to suddenly assault another of commanding presence with a heavy stick or cane.

After delivering two or three vigorous blows the two closed in deadly embrace and fell to the ground, with the assailant uppermost. A crowd of people immediately surged around the combatants during the struggle on the pavement, which was brief, but long enough for the spectators to see the undermost plunge a knife into his opponent's side with frightful rapidity. They were soon separated, however, and both staggered to their feet, bruised, bleeding and covered with the slime of the gutter. One of the wounded men now proved to be Mr. D. C. Byerly, manager of the *Bulletin* newspaper, and the other Henry C. Warmoth, ex-Governor of this State.

Mr. Byerly immediately exhibited signs of great physical weakness and was speedily conveyed to the Orleans Infirmary, located in the neighborhood, which he reached in an unconscious and almost dying condition. Governor Warmoth, who received a bad wound in his head, from which the blood streamed freely, was immediately marched off by a policeman to the Second district station house.

BYERLY'S PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

Later in the day Governor Warmoth was taken to the Parish Prison where he still lies, awaiting the verdict of the physicians upon Mr. Byerly's condition, which is exceedingly precarious. At six o'clock this evening your reporter visited the infirmary, and was informed by Mr. Byerly's attendant physicians that the wounds were five in number, all within a radius of four inches, situated upon the left side, immediately over the hip and below the short ribs. Four were not considered serious, but one had penetrated the abdominal cavity and gave the greatest apprehensions. Mr. Byerly's condition was then considered critical in the extreme.

ORIGIN OF THE AFFAIR.

This unfortunate affair had its origin in the intense political excitement which now pervades all classes of the community. It was precipitated by a published letter from Governor Warmoth, in which he severely criticised an editorial paragraph in the *Bulletin*, advocating the re-establishment of the Star cars for negroes upon the city railroads. This brought out a vigorous editorial in the *Bulletin*, reviving old issues and teeming with damaging charges against the ex-Governor, who answered the same in a personal card, published in the *Picayune*.

On Christmas morning a challenge from Mr. Jewell ensued, which was accepted, and the concluding arrangements for a hostile meeting were being finished between them when Mr. Byerly, who considered himself an equally aggrieved party, made the attack as above detailed. Of course

THE NEWS OF THE TRAGEDY spread with lightning rapidity. The excitement became intense, and for ten hours at least the Returning Board gave way as a prominent topic of interest and conversation. Orleans Infirmary has been all day besieged by the anxious friends of Mr. Byerly, and the Parish Prison has been the Mecca of Warmoth's adherents. Your reporter visited the latter and sent up his card. In a few moments the tall form of the Governor appeared behind the bars, the grated door was opened by a turnkey, and the inmate stepped out into a bare, unlighted, dismal room in the basement of the building, where he made the following statement:—

APPEARANCE OF THE ASSAILANT.

The ex-Governor was neatly dressed, perfectly calm and collected, and exhibited no other signs of his late contest than a court-plaster rosette over the left temple. He complained, however, of his arm and shoulder being badly bruised. He conversed freely and clearly, and with a rather regretful, though by no means despondent, air.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S STATEMENT.

Several days ago I published a courteous letter in the daily papers in answer to a proposition made by the *Bulletin* to re-establish Star cars upon the city railroads. This letter showed that the conservative party did not sanction the recommendations that it was both injudicious and unwise. I took this letter to the *Bulletin* office myself, and saw both Mr. Byerly, the manager, and Mr. Jewell, one of the editors. Mr. Jewell objected strongly to its sentiments, and Mr. Byerly told me, "Governor, if you publish that letter we will ruin you." Before leaving I said, "Gentlemen disagree with me as much as you choose, dispute and controversy my sentiments and I won't complain; but don't attack me personally." The next day the *Bulletin* contained a violent and abusive personal attack upon me. The same evening an anonymous letter also appeared abusing me outrageously. The next morning's (Thursday) issue came out with a column and a half leader charging me with all kinds of political enormities, among others with being the father of the printer bill. The next day I published a card showing that Mr. Jewell had offered to vote for the printing bill, providing he received \$50,000 worth of printing for the paper he then edited. Early next morning (Christmas) I was waited upon by two friends of Mr. Jewell, who

DEMANDED AN ABRUPT APOLOGY.

This I promptly refused, whereupon they asked me if I would meet Mr. Jewell. This proposition I assented to provided the meeting be an amicable one. They did not press this very strongly, however, but afterwards asked if I would accept a challenge from Mr. Jewell. I replied that it would be time enough to answer that question when the challenge had been received. They then retired, and in about twenty minutes they returned, bringing me a peremptory challenge. I informed them that I would reply through my friends at eight o'clock that night. I did so, accepting the cartel and naming

DUELING PISTOLS AT TEN PACES

as my weapon, the time being fixed for Monday morning and the place at a convenient point in an adjacent State, the seconds to meet and make all concluding arrangements for the affair to-day. About half-past ten o'clock this morning I left my house and went to the office of my lawyer, Judge Howe, where I spent some time making arrangements in relation to my will, and afterwards started to go to the mortgage office in the same connection. On my way by Canal street, near the corner of Royal, I met Mr. Byerly, who suddenly

STRUCK ME OVER THE HEAD

with a heavy cane. I raised my left arm, over which my overcoat was hanging, in defence, when the blow was twice repeated. Byerly then seized me and we both fell, he on top. While in this position I drew from my pocket a small pocket knife, which I opened and used I don't know how

many times. The bystanders then ran in, disarmed me and pulled off my assailant, when I sprung to my feet and we separated. The injuries inflicted upon me are not of a serious nature. I have a rather severe cut upon my head and a very severe bruise on my shoulder, which is growing extremely painful. I regret exceedingly that I have been forced to this issue. I had hoped to get through life without being a party, either directly or indirectly, to such an unfortunate occurrence. I am no fighting man, but, on the contrary, have always had the greatest distaste and horror of personal altercations. This one was certainly not of my seeking, nor could I possibly have avoided it. I sincerely hope and trust that Mr. Byerly's condition may not be so bad as reported, and that his days on the land may yet be long and prosperously happy ones. I appreciate the kindness of the *HERALD* in offering me this opportunity, and thank you, sir, for your attention.

MR. JEWELL'S STATEMENT.

My physicians having advised against disturbing him, your reporter next called upon Mr. Jewell, at the office of the *Bulletin*. He expressed his entire willingness and desire to furnish the *HERALD* with full particulars, and made the following statement:—

On Tuesday night last Governor Warmoth brought to the *Bulletin* office the proof sheets of a letter written by him in reply to an editorial published in the *Bulletin* upon Star Cars. After reading I advised Governor Warmoth against publishing it, being so entirely inconsistent with his present political position that it would necessarily expose him to severe criticism in which I would be forced to join. He expressed his willingness to take all such consequences. Whereupon I had the article published in next day's issue, accompanied with such editorial remarks as I deemed pertinent to the issue. Having thus brought myself prominently before the public as an unequalled advocate of social equality, I published a second editorial reviewing his entire political career. In reply to this editorial he published a card over his own signature in the *Picayune*, which I considered a personal reflection upon myself as to justify me in demanding of him personal satisfaction. This message was borne by my friends, Mr. Washington Marks and Mr. John Overton, and accepted by him. The meeting was subsequently arranged to take place with pistols at ten paces, and there rests his word for the story. When questioned as to what his purpose was in publishing Mr. Byerly's difficulty with Warmoth, Mr. Jewell made the following statement that Mr. Byerly was present on Christmas day, when the consultation of my friends took place. When, considering himself also personally aggrieved by Warmoth's card, he expressed himself as determined to seek satisfaction in a different manner than that selected by myself.

In regard to the hostile encounter which ensued, I know nothing about Mr. Byerly's intention, nor had I any intimation that anything of the kind would occur. Mr. Warmoth's present incarceration in the parish prison merely serves action in my own difficulty, and he will be held to a strict accountability as soon as he is released.

SUCH ARTICLES THAT INCREASED WARMOTH.

The following paragraph extracted from the *Bulletin*'s articles headed "A Retrospect" contain all that portion which prompted the publication of ex-Governor Warmoth's card:—

"Immediately upon the occupation of the executive chair he cunningly devised laws investing him with powers greater than those exercised by any potentate of Europe. A standing army of janitorians, now known as the Metropolitan Police, was organized, with himself as Commander-in-Chief, to enforce such edicts as he in his gubernatorial capacity might pronounce. Then by another law he monopolized the appointing power and held every officer in the State in complete subjection by threatening him with removal. All of the patronage of the State government was placed at his disposal, and through its influence he was enabled to demoralize and corrupt at the same time all the men of the State who were unscrupulous enough to do his bidding, whatever it might be."

Having thus secured himself in his official position, his next aim was to provide himself with the sinews of war. Entering the highest office in the State as a bankrupt, having been previously supported by pauper contributions from the poor negroes, whom he had deluded into the belief that he was their friend and savior, he felt the necessity of providing himself with the requisite means for sustaining that dignity, elegance and style which his exalted position demanded. His fertile brain was soon at work to concoct measures for filling his pockets in the shortest time possible. First, the monopoly of the whole city judicial printing was conferred upon the *Republican*, a large interest in which was conveyed to him in consideration of this lucrative contract. Then came the Ship Island Canal swindle, by which he made a handsome sum in a way that was peculiar. Then came the slaughter house monopoly, in a large amount of stock of which he had become interested. Then came quickly after the Chattanooga Railroad fraud, stock in which he likewise owned to a large amount. Afterwards the law giving assessors and tax collectors five per cent commission, a part of which, rumor says, had to be turned over to him as compensation by the officers for their appointment. He was now in the hands of Warmoth, who by this means, at any time he saw proper, or whenever any of his appointees were ready to revolt, could at once turn simply by filling up the blank. With such revenues floating into his coffers it is not surprising that ere the close of his term of office he could boast of his millions riched from the people whose interests he had sworn to protect.

"Having obtained now all the money and power he desired—in fact, everything his heart could wish, save social recognition—he set to work assiduously to gain that most precious boon which had been denied to him on all sides and from every quarter. Wearing with the companionship and association of ignorant, uncouth and filthy negroes, and alike ignorant, corrupt and miserable carpet-baggers, he longed for the society of gentlemen and the recognition of decent and respectable people. His money could not purchase respect and honor, and he sought for it in other ways. He sought for it in the accomplishment of his cherished object. The idea suggested itself, then, that he would make amends for his past corrupt and infamous management of the State government by offering to the white people to turn over to them the future control of their State. This he satisfied them he could do by using the unlimited and unparalleled power at his command.

"His reward was to be social recognition, oblivion for the past and future respect, with an equal showing for political honors. But in this he failed. He found our people inexorable, and, although a few were hoodwinked by his scheme and fell a prey to his seductive proposals, the great mass indignantly rejected his overtures. His treasury now was depleted, and those whom he would betray, and forthwith a war was commenced against him which eventuated in his overthrow and destruction. Conquering with his former political enemies and the present antagonists of the republican party with a view to selling it out was discovered, and he was expelled from its ranks and deprived of the leadership. Taking the State government where Warmoth left it, Kellogg has rigidly carried out every objectionable and outrageous feature given it by his predecessor. The present usurpation, with all of its frauds, all of its intrigues and all of its oppressions, derives its existence from the system of legislation originated and carried out by H. J. Warmoth. He is the arch instigator of every diabolical act that disgraces the State to be of our State, and he holds responsible for all the wrongs from which our people have so long suffered."

THE OBJECTABLE CARD.

Mr. Jewell has pointed out to your reporter the following as the objectionable and concluding paragraphs contained in ex-Governor Warmoth's card in reply thereto:—

"I do not seek to avoid the responsibility which attaches to me for any of my official acts. No one is more alive to the mistakes I made or more regrets them than I do. The organization of the Metropolitan Police in this city was deemed a

necessity for the protection of the State government, which, with the lives of its officials, at that time was constantly threatened by the mob under the leadership of Mr. Jewell and such other inflammable men as he. The conferring of the printing on the *Republican* has always been a sore spot on Mr. Jewell's skin since he, who was a Senator at the time, proposed to vote for the printing bill if \$50,000 worth of printing under it should be given to the *Commercial Bulletin*, of which he was the editor, and which proposition was declined. The statement that I ever had any connection with the Ship Island Canal swindle, slaughter house monopoly, or the Chattanooga Railroad Company, with the intimation that I received or owned any interest in any of them except what I paid for is absolutely, unequivocally and notoriously false. The only interest I ever had in any of them was some shares I purchased in the Slaughter House Company, for which I paid \$29.17 a share, and sold, after keeping them eight months, for \$30.

"I never owned a share until long after the company was established. As for the Chattanooga Railroad swindle, as it is called by the *Bulletin*, I remember well that Mr. Jewell was an ardent supporter of that measure in the *Commercial Bulletin* on the street and in the popular meetings held in relation to it, and if there were any corrupt agencies employed by that company it is not unlikely that Mr. Jewell felt their influence. If these charges are true which Mr. Jewell makes against me, will he explain how it was that he was so violent an advocate of my nomination for Governor by the Liberal Convention in 1872? Was he one of the men of whom he says, 'he (I) was enabled to demoralize and corrupt by the money and patronage he (I) controlled?' Let me remind Mr. Jewell that the political measures of which he complains so much, and for which I do not decline the responsibility which rightfully belongs to me, were drawn up, approved and lobbied through the Legislature by his friends Packard, Lowell and Ray, with whom he acted in 1871, and in whose cause he acted as his white horse he charged the State troops with his army and led before the first fire. It is said that a good deal ought to have a good memory. So ought a man who sets himself up as a public assessor and fails to remember his own black spots before he points to those he imagines he sees in other people. Even if I had aspired to social distinction, as you say, such aspirations have never entered in the direction of the manager of the *New Orleans Bulletin* or Mr. E. L. Jewell."

DEATH OF THE EDITOR—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

D. C. Byerly died at forty minutes past ten this evening, peacefully and without pain.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1828. He received a liberal education, and before coming of age adopted the trade of a printer, in which he became extraordinarily expert. He emigrated to this city about thirty years ago and was employed on several of the journals of the day. From 1856 to 1858 he held the position of printer of the old *Commercial Bulletin*, then under the management of J. G. & W. J. Seymour. At the breaking out of the war he joined Colonel G. A. Breaux's regiment of Louisiana Infantry as a lieutenant, and served with distinction throughout the campaigns of Johnson and Bragg in the Army of the West. He participated in all the principal battles, and at Atlanta was wounded four times. Among these a wound in the left arm was most dangerous. It was saved, however, by the surgical operation of resection. Six inches of the bone was removed, which shortened that member and rendered it comparatively useless. At the close of the war he returned to the city and was elected, for two successive terms, Clerk of the Third District Court, which position he held until 1873. Last February he started the publication of the *Bulletin*, under great difficulties, a journal which, under his capable management, now ranks among the leading journals of the South. Mr. Byerly was kind and amiable in disposition, correct in all the duties of life and leaves a wife to mourn his untimely loss. A large number of people were constantly visiting and gathering about the door of the infirmary during his precarious struggle with death.

THE BULLETIN, TO-MORROW.

We publish the statement of an eye-witness of the Byerly-Warmoth affair. The statement differs somewhat from that of Warmoth. As to the cutting, this witness states that the Byerly was drawn, and drawn, and drawn, and two or three stabs were made before they fell. Byerly's wounds were in the left side, just over the hip, one of them being over four inches deep and indicating the length of the knife blade.

DEATH WARRANT READ.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1874.  
Sheriff Elliott visited Moyamensing Prison to-day, and read to Heidenblut the warrant for his execution on the 21st of January.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS' MATINEE AT STEINWAT HALL.

The matinees and concerts of Theodore Thomas offer a positive compensation to the baffled and long suffering concert goers of our metropolis, as do the promised joys of Paris to the good Bostonian, who is rewarded, as we all know, for a life of painful decorum by the final privilege of unbending the relaxing atmosphere of the French capital, when once this mortal coil, together with the docility of the American public in sitting through tiresome programmes is at times touching to behold. Programmes that would irritate the French and Italians beyond control and are only endured by the Germans when under the soothing influence of tobacco smoke and the witchery of beer, are accepted by the mercenary New Yorker with amazing fortitude. The matinee of Thomas given yesterday at Steinway Hall was interesting in its choice programme and satisfactory in execution. The "Lenore" symphony of Raff, which was given by request, is already, and deservedly, an established favorite. It is founded on a well known ballad of "Lenore," and opens with two movements introductory to the final catastrophe of the poem. The first, an allegro, deals with the happy and prosperous life of the young man, who is in the height of his career, and followed by an adagio, wherein doubt and anxiety and undefined sense of coming evil begin to show their way into the ideas of the young man. Then comes the second division, entitled "separation," opening with a march, to whose triumphant strains the young lover must submit, and describing the triumph of the girl over him, and the death of the young man. The third movement, by its gloomy title, "Lenore," leads the listener to the disastrous nature of the campaign, so far as our hero is concerned. This is, in fact, descriptive of the early stages of the disease, the first movements merely serving as prelude to the actual theme of the poem. The distraught Lenore, alternately buoyed up by false hopes and then a prey to despair, as expressed in the symphony by change from major to minor key, is at last borne off on a fleet steed by her ghostly lover, who returns to life for the purpose of claiming his bride and of making her his own, amid the surroundings of a remote churchyard, well stocked with tombstones, skeletons, skulls, and all the paraphernalia of horrors. As regards musical composition the allegro and the adagio are not especially characteristic, but the middle movement, which is the most striking originality, and recall at times the incantation scene of "Der Freischutz." But the work is not merely a musical composition, but a dramatic work, and the first allegro is full of charm, mingled with a pathetic interest which pervades the entire symphony, and the vivacious treatment of the march movement justifies it from the charge of commonplace, which at times threatens to cling to it. The other orchestral pieces of the matinee were a suite by Rachini and a triumphal overture by Rubinstein. The former is a quaint and elegant composition, open to the charge of being too much in the style of the latter, and uninteresting in effect, as figures are wont to be. Rubinstein's overture is not especially characteristic, but it depends on its melody, which is a beautiful one, as it does with the Russian national hymn, it serves as an imposing and fitting *Adagio* to a concert. The overture is certainly a masterpiece, though originally written as a violin solo, was another pleasing item of the programme. A grand march, by Mendelssohn, was given by the orchestra, and a charming waltz, by Strauss, was given by the orchestra. The "Duo of Moenchner," a refined and beautiful piece, was given by the orchestra, and a charming waltz, by Strauss, was given by the orchestra.

to the "virtuosity" in piano playing which exclusively belongs to the day, and are consequently inclined to overlook performances which are more adapted to a conservatory. The soloist of the occasion, Miss Emma Gracie, has already been heard and tested in concert. She gave us yesterday an aria of Gluck from "Orfeo," and an aria from "Scarlatti," by Handel. Her voice is pure and fresh and of excellent quality, but the very indispensable gift for a concerto, that of declamation, seems to be at least undeveloped. On an encore she sang a pathetic little ballad, with harp accompaniment, which was more adapted to her powers than the "virtuosity" of the day. Her performance of the old masters, and which are not yet given in their training. We can only hope, however, that all of Mr. Thomas' vocalists will be of the same tone in their intonation and in the future matinees of similar success and interest to that of yesterday during the coming musical season.

COULISSE CHAT.

McDonough's "Black Crook" combination are en route to Valparaiso, South America. "The Honey-moon" will be the New Year's Day attraction at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Dominick Murray will play an engagement at the Coliseum Theatre, beginning to-morrow. Boston was delighted with Alban, and managed to get up quite a large amount of enthusiasm.

"The Grand Army Minstrel" is the title of a company travelling in the interior of the State. Reinhard Schmelz will shortly give a grand concert in this city with the New York Minstrel.

J. W. Albough "Watched and Waited" for two big audiences on Christmas in Troy at Rand's hall. Mrs. Dowland sings at Miss Sophie Heilbron's piano recital at Steinway's on Thursday afternoon.

They have actually had the enterprise to produce Raff's "Lenore" symphony in Liverpool this month.

Troy is to have another theatre, to be used as a variety. It will not be run by Jacob Acker, late of Acker's Varieties.

No concert will be given to-night at the Academy of Music, the pupils of the New York Conservatory not being ready.

A stereotyped expression in country papers:—"Hind Tom is the greatest natural musical phenomenon now before the public."

Who says New York is growing old in inquiry? The "Black Crook" has fizzled out, and it's only hope is now in the virtuous rustic.

"Pygmalion and Galatea" will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, with Miss Leclercq in the rôle of Galatea.

Mr. Irving's Hamlet at the London Lyceum has led to an extravaganza at the Haymarket called "Desire in Five Spasms."

"The Palace of the People" is one of the most successful of all Gilbert's plays, is among the promised novelties at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Novelty's Fifth Avenue Company played "London Assurance" at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week, with flattering success.

Carlotto Patti refused to appear in concert at Birmingham, because she was advertised by the management as the "sister of Miss Adeline Patti." A sad example of Sorosis.

Miss Thompson's engagement in Philadelphia promises to be most successful. The lady's impersonation of Jane Eyre has won for her golden opinions in the City of Brotherly Love.

"Loehengrin" will be given at the Academy on Monday night with the same cast that appeared there last season. King Kalakaua, Governor-elect, Tilden and Mayor-elect Wickham will be present.

A pianist has to encounter great peril in Baltimore, for we are told by a journal there that at a recent concert a Mr. C. Weiker "was not let off until the appetite he had so keenly aroused was satisfied."

"Little Emily," a dramatization of Dickens' story of "David Copperfield," will be produced at Booth's on Monday. Mr. Rowe has momentarily thrown aside his adrover's pen and will resume the "sock and buskin."

Miss Nathalie Pollard will deliver a lecture on "The Inside of Washington Life" at Steinway Hall on Tuesday next. The lady is said to be sprightly and entertaining in her description of social life about the Capital.

A good deal about the scenery of "Henry V." at Booth's, but so far no mention has been made of the actors. The manager ought to have learned by this time that scenic effects will not satisfy the public.

Booth's will be closed for one week previous to the production of "Henry V." This suspension is called for owing to necessary alterations in the grooves of the stage. About February 10 this spectacle will be produced.

The scene is in the greenroom of the theatre; the time during a rehearsal the morning following the first night. Second old man to assist scene painter; third, who directs the plot of the piece. "In the first entrance on the 'O. P.' side, and a long one it is, too."

One day last week a benighted Britisher wandered carelessly into Wallace's, and, elbowing his way through the group assembled round the box office, asked languidly if "Little Emily" were not to be produced on Monday. Moss, busy handing out tickets, paused in his labor and, looking up pity